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LIST OF KNOWN MUSLIM SCIENTISTS

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LIST OF KNOWN MUSLIM SCIENTISTS

This is a **list of known Muslim scientists** who have contributed significantly to science and civilization. From : Wikipedia



Contents

- 1Astronomers and astrologers
- 2Biologists, neuroscientists, and psychologists
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1. ASTRONOMERS AND ASTROLOGERS

Main article: List of Muslim astronomers

- Sind ibn Ali (–864)
- Ali Qushji (1403–1474)
- Ahmad Khani (1650–1707)
- Ibrahim al-Fazari (–777)
- Muhammad al-Fazari (–796 or 806)
- Al-Khwarizmi, Mathematician (780–850 CE)

- Abu Ma'shar al-Balkhi (Albumasar) (787–886 CE)
- Al-Farghani (800/805–870)
- Banū Mūsā (Ben Mousa) (9th century)
- Dīnawarī (815–896)
- Al-Majriti (d. 1008 or 1007 CE)
- Al-Battani (858–929 CE) (Albatenius)
- Al-Farabi (872–950 CE) (Abunaser)
- Abd Al-Rahman Al Sufi (903–986)
- Abu Sa'id Gorgani (9th century)
- Kushyar ibn Labban (971–1029)
- Abū Ja'far al-Khāzin (900–971)
- Al-Mahani (8th century)
- Al-Marwazi (9th century)
- Al-Nayrizi (865–922)
- Al-Saghani (–990)
- Al-Farghani (9th century)
- Abu Nasr Mansur (970–1036)
- Abū Sahl al-Qūhī (10th century) (Kuhi)
- Abu-Mahmud al-Khujandi (940–1000)
- Abū al-Wafā' al-Būzjānī (940–998)
- Ibn Yunus (950–1009)
- Ibn al-Haytham (965–1040) (Alhacen)
- Bīrūnī (973–1048)
- Avicenna (980–1037) (Ibn Sīnā)
- Abū Ishāq Ibrāhīm al-Zarqālī (1029–1087) (Arzachel)
- Omar Khayyām (1048–1131)
- Al-Khazini (fl. 1115–1130)
- Ibn Bajjah (1095–1138) (Avempace)

- Ibn Tufail (1105–1185) (Abubacer)
- Nur Ed-Din Al Betrugi (–1204) (Alpetragius)
- Averroes (1126–1198)
- Al-Jazari (1136–1206)
- Sharaf al-Dīn al-Tūsī (1135–1213)
- Anvari (1126–1189)
- Mo'ayyeduddin Urdu (–1266)
- Nasir al-Din Tusi (1201–1274)
- Qutb al-Din al-Shirazi (1236–1311)
- Shams al-Dīn al-Samarqandī (1250–1310)
- Ibn al-Shatir (1304–1375)
- Shams al-Dīn Abū Abd Allāh al-Khalīlī (1320–80)
- Jamshīd al-Kāshī (1380–1429)
- Ulugh Beg (1394–1449)
- Taqi al-Din Muhammad ibn Ma'ruf (1526–1585)
- Ahmad Nahavandi (8th and 9th centuries)
- Haly Abenragel (10th and 11th century)
- Abolfadl Harawi (10th century)
- Mu'ayyad al-Din al-'Urdu (1200–1266)
-

2. BIOLOGISTS, NEUROSCIENTISTS, AND PSYCHOLOGISTS

Further information: Islamic psychological thought

- Aziz Sancar, Turkish biochemist, the first Muslim biologist awarded the Nobel Prize
- Ahmad-Reza Dehpour (1948–), Iranian pharmacologist
- Ibn Sirin (654–728), author of work on dreams and dream interpretation^[1]
- Al-Kindi (Alkindus), pioneer of psychotherapy and music therapy^[2]

- Ali ibn Sahl Rabban al-Tabari, pioneer of psychiatry, clinical psychiatry and clinical psychology^[3]
- Ahmed ibn Sahl al-Balkhi, pioneer of mental health, ^[4] medical psychology, cognitive psychology, cognitive therapy, psychophysiology and psychosomatic medicine^[5]
- Al-Farabi (Alpharabius), pioneer of social psychology and consciousness studies^[6]
- Abu al-Qasim al-Zahrawi (Abulcasis), pioneer of neurosurgery^[7]
- Ibn al-Haytham (Alhazen), founder of experimental psychology, psychophysics, phenomenology and visual perception^[8]
- Al-Biruni, pioneer of reaction time^[9]
- Avicenna (Ibn Sīnā), pioneer of neuropsychiatry,^[10] thought experiment, self-awareness and self-consciousness^[11]
- Ibn Zuhr (Avenzoar), pioneer of neurology and neuropharmacology^[7]
- Syed Ziaur Rahman, pioneer of Environmental Pharmacovigilance
- Averroes, pioneer of Parkinson's disease^[7]
- Ibn Tufail, pioneer of tabula rasa and nature versus nurture^[12]
- Mohammad Samir Hossain, theorist,^[13] author and one of the few Muslim scientists^[14] in the field of death anxiety research^{[13] [15]}
-

3. CHEMISTS AND ALCHEMISTS

Further information: Alchemy (Islam)

- Khalid ibn Yazid (-704) (Calid)
- Jafar al-Sadiq (702-765)
- Jābir ibn Hayyān (721-815) (Geber), father of chemistry^{[16][17][18]}
- Abbas Ibn Firnas (810-887) (Armen Firman)
- Al-Kindi (801-873) (Alkindus)

- Al-Majriti (fl. 1007–1008)
- Ibn Miskawayh (932–1030)
- Abū Rayhān al-Bīrūnī (973–1048)
- Avicenna (980–1037)
- Al-Khazini (fl. 1115–1130)
- Nasir al-Din Tusi (1201–1274)
- Ibn Khaldun (1332–1406)
- Salimuzzaman Siddiqui (1897–1994)
- Al-Khwārizmī (780–850), algebra, mathematics
- Ahmed H. Zewail (1946–2016), Egyptian Chemist and 1999 Nobel Prize in Chemistry^[19]
- Abbas Shafiee (1937–2016)
- Mostafa El-Sayed (1933–)
- Abdul Qadeer Khan (1936–)
- Atta ur Rahman
- Omar M. Yaghi (1965–)
- Sara Akbar

4. ECONOMISTS AND SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

Further information: Islamic economics in the world

See also: List of Muslim historians and Historiography of early Islam

- Abu Hanifa an-Nu‘man (699–767), Islamic jurisprudence scholar
- Abu Yusuf (731–798), Islamic jurisprudence scholar
- Al-Saghani (–990), one of the earliest historians of science^[20]
- Shams al-Mo'ali Abol-hasan Ghaboos ibn Wushmgir (Qabus) (d. 1012), economist

- Abū Rayhān al-Bīrūnī (973–1048), considered the "first anthropologist"^[21] and father of Indology^[22]
- Ibn Sīnā (Avicenna) (980–1037), economist
- Ibn Miskawayh (1030–), economist
- Al-Ghazali (Algazel) (1058–1111), economist
- Al-Mawardi (1075–1158), economist
- Nasīr al-Dīn al-Tūsī (Tusi) (1201–1274), economist
- Ibn al-Nafis (1213–1288), sociologist
- Ibn Taymiyyah (1263–1328), economist
- Ibn Khaldun (1332–1406), forerunner of social sciences^[23] such as demography,^[24] cultural history,^[25] historiography,^[26] philosophy of history,^[27] sociology^{[24][27]} and economics^{[28][29]}
- Al-Maqrizi (1364–1442), economist
- Akhtar Hameed Khan, Pakistani social scientist; pioneer of microcredit
- Muhammad Yunus, Nobel Peace Prize winner Bangladeshi economist; pioneer of microfinance
- Shah Abdul Hannan, pioneer of Islamic banking in South Asia
- Mahbub ul Haq, Pakistani economist; developer of Human Development Index and founder of Human Development Report^{[30][31]}
-

5. GEOGRAPHERS AND EARTH SCIENTISTS

Further information: Muslim Agricultural Revolution

- Al-Masudi, the "Herodotus of the Arabs", and pioneer of historical geography^[32]
- Al-Kindi, pioneer of environmental science^[33]
- al-Hamdani
- Ibn Al-Jazzar

- Al-Tamimi
- Al-Masihi
- Ali ibn Ridwan
- Muhammad al-Idrisi, also a cartographer
- Ahmad ibn Fadlan
- Abū Rayhān al-Bīrūnī, father of geodesy,^{[21][24]} considered the first geologist and "first anthropologist"^[21]
- Avicenna
- Abd al-Latif al-Baghdadi
- Averroes
- Ibn al-Nafis
- Ibn Jubayr
- Ibn Battuta
- Ibn Khaldun
- Piri Reis
- Evliya Çelebi

6. MATHEMATICIANS

Further information: Islamic mathematics: Biographies

- Masatoshi Gündüz Ikeda (1926 Tokyo–2003 Ankara)
- Cahit Arf (1910 Selanik (Thessaloniki)–1997 Istanbul)
- Ali Qushji
- Al-Hajjāj ibn Yūsuf ibn Matar
- Khalid ibn Yazid (Calid)
- Muhammad ibn Mūsā al-Khwārizmī (Algorismi), father of algebra^[34] and algorithms^[35]
- 'Abd al-Hamīd ibn Turk

- Abū al-Hasan ibn Alī al-Qalasādī (1412–1482), pioneer of symbolic algebra^[36]
- Abū Kāmil Shujā ibn Aslam
- Al-Abbās ibn Saīd al-Jawharī
- Al-Kindi (Alkindus)
- Banū Mūsā (Ben Mousa)
 - Ja'far Muhammad ibn Mūsā ibn Shākir
 - Al-Hasan ibn Mūsā ibn Shākir
- Al-Khwarizmi
- Al-Mahani
- Ahmed ibn Yusuf
- Al-Majriti
- Al-Battani (Albatenius)
- Al-Farabi (Abunaser)
- Al-Nayrizi
- Abū Ja'far al-Khāzin
- Brethren of Purity
- Abu'l-Hasan al-Uqlidisi
- Al-Saghani
- Abū Sahl al-Qūhī
- Abu-Mahmud al-Khujandi
- Abū al-Wafā' al-Būzjānī
- Ibn Sahl
- Al-Sijzi
- Ibn Yunus
- Abu Nasr Mansur
- Kushyar ibn Labban
- Al-Karaji

- Ibn al-Haytham (Alhacen/Alhazen)
- Abū Rayhān al-Bīrūnī
- Ibn Tahir al-Baghdadi
- Al-Nasawi
- Al-Jayyani
- Abū Ishāq Ibrāhīm al-Zarqālī (Arzachel)
- Al-Mu'taman ibn Hud
- Omar Khayyām
- Al-Khazini
- Ibn Bajjah (Avempace)
- Al-Ghazali (Algazel)
- Al-Marrakushi
- Al-Samawal
- Ibn Rushd (Averroes)
- Ibn Seena (Avicenna)
- Hunayn ibn Ishaq
- Ibn al-Banna'
- Ibn al-Shatir
- Ja'far ibn Muhammad Abu Ma'shar al-Balkhi (Albumasar)
- Jamshīd al-Kāshī
- Kamāl al-Dīn al-Fārisī
- Muḥyi al-Dīn al-Maghribī
- Mo'ayyeddin Urdi
- Muhammad Baqir Yazdi
- Nasir al-Din al-Tusi, 13th century Persian mathematician and philosopher
- Qāḍī Zāda al-Rūmī
- Qutb al-Din al-Shirazi
- Shams al-Dīn al-Samarqandī

- Sharaf al-Dīn al-Tūsī
- Taqi al-Din Muhammad ibn Ma'ruf
- Ulugh Beg
- Al-Samawal al-Maghribi (1130–1180)
-

7. PHILOSOPHERS

For a detailed list of Muslim philosophers, refer to the List of Muslim philosophers, for an exhaustive list of widely-known philosophers with Muslim faith or Islamic background, including modern day philosophers from Muslim community, a list is given here;

- Al-Kindi
- Averroes
- Muhammad ibn Zakariya al-Razi
- Al-Farabi
- Avicenna
- Ibn Arabi
- Rumi
- Jami
- Ibn Khaldun
- Mir Damad
- Nasir al-Din al-Tusi
- Muhammad Iqbal
- Quassim Cassam

8. DOCTORS

A **Muslim doctor** is a doctor that professes Islam and/or is engaged in the practice of Islamic medicine.

- Al-Kindi (Alkindus) (801–873), pioneer of pharmacology^[1]
- Abbas Ibn Firnas (Armen Firman) (810–887)
- Ali ibn Sahl Rabban al-Tabari, pioneer of medical encyclopedia^[2]
- Ahmed ibn Sahl al-Balkhi
- Ishaq bin Ali al-Rahwi (854–931), pioneer of peer review and medical peer review^[3]
- Abul Hasan al-Tabari – physician
- Ali ibn Sahl Rabban al-Tabari – physician
- Ibn Al-Jazzar
- Ali ibn Abbas al-Majusi (d. 994), pioneer of obstetrics and perinatology^[4]
- Abu al-Qasim al-Zahrawi (Abulcasis) – father of modern surgery, and pioneer of neurosurgery,^[5] craniotomy,^[4] hematology^[6] and dental surgery^[7]
- Ibn al-Haytham (Alhacen), pioneer of eye surgery, visual system^[8] and visual perception^[9]
- Abū Rayhān al-Bīrūnī
- Avicenna (Ibn Sina) (980–1037) – father of modern medicine,^[10] founder of Unani medicine,^[6] pioneer of experimental medicine, evidence-based medicine, pharmaceutical sciences, clinical pharmacology,^[11] aromatherapy,^[12] pulsology and sphygmology,^[13] and also a philosopher
- Al-Tamimi, the physician (d. 990)
- Ibn Miskawayh
- Ibn Zuhr (Avenzoar) – father of experimental surgery,^[14] and pioneer of experimental anatomy, experimental physiology, human dissection, autopsy^[15] and tracheotomy^[16]

- Ibn Bajjah (Avempace)
- Ibn Tufail (Abubacer)
- Averroes
- Ibn al-Baitar
- Mehmet Oz Famous American-Turkish heart surgeon, the founder and chairman of HealthCorps
- Mohammad Samir Hossain, a theorist^[17] author and one of the few Muslim scientists^[18] in the field of Death anxiety (psychology) research.^{[19][20]}
- Nasir al-Din Tusi
- Ibn al-Nafis (1213–1288), father of circulatory physiology, pioneer of circulatory anatomy,^[21] and founder of Nafisian anatomy, physiology,^[22] pulsology and sphygmology^[23]
- Kamāl al-Dīn al-Fārisī
- Ibn al-Khatib (1313–1374)
- Mansur ibn Ilyas
- Frederick Akbar Mahomed (d. 1884), made substantial contributions to study of hypertension and process of clinical trials^[24]
- Saghir Akhtar – pharmacist
- Sania Nishtar Pakistani cardiologist, author and activist, working for WHO
- Toffy Musivand
- Muhammad B. Yunus, the "father of our modern view of fibromyalgia"^[25]
- Sheikh Muszaphar Shukor, pioneer of biomedical research in space^{[26][27]}
- Agha (Hakim) Muhammad Baqir, authority on Unani medicine, Chief Physician to the Maharaja of Kashmir^{[28][29]}
- Hakim Muhammad Said – specialist in Unani medicine, author.
- Hakim Syed Zillur Rahman – specialist in Unani medicine, author and founder of Ibn Sina Academy of Medieval Medicine and Sciences.
- Ibrahim B. Syed – radiologist
- Syed Ziaur Rahman – specialist in Pharmacology

- Nizam Peerwani
- Hasnat Khan
- Syed Faizan Ahmad

9. PHYSICISTS AND ENGINEERS

Further information: Islamic physics

- Mimar Sinan (1489–1588), also known as Koca Mi'mâr Sinân Âğâ
- Jafar al-Sadiq, 8th century
- Banū Mūsā (Ben Mousa), 9th century
 - Ja'far Muhammad ibn Mūsā ibn Shākir
 - Ahmad ibn Mūsā ibn Shākir
 - Al-Hasan ibn Mūsā ibn Shākir
- Abbas Ibn Firnas (Armen Firman), 9th century
- Al-Saghani (d. 990)
- Abū Sahl al-Qūhī (Kuhi), 10th century
- Ibn Sahl, 10th century
- Ibn Yunus, 10th century
- Al-Karaji, 10th century
- Ibn al-Haytham (Alhacen), 11th century Iraqi scientist, father of optics,^[37] and experimental physics,^[38] considered the "first scientist"^[39]
- Abū Rayhān al-Bīrūnī, 11th century, pioneer of experimental mechanics^[40]
- Ibn Sīnā/Seena (Avicenna), 11th century
- Al-Khazini, 12th century
- Ibn Bajjah (Avempace), 12th century
- Hibat Allah Abu'l-Barakat al-Baghdaadi (Nathanel), 12th century
- Ibn Rushd/Rooshd (Averroes), 12th century Andalusian mathematician, philosopher and medical expert

- Al-Jazari, 13th century civil engineer,
- Nasir al-Din Tusi, 13th century
- Qutb al-Din al-Shirazi, 13th century
- Kamāl al-Dīn al-Fārisī, 13th century
- Ibn al-Shatir, 14th century
- Taqi al-Din Muhammad ibn Ma'ruf, 16th century
- Hezarfen Ahmet Celebi, 17th century
- Lagari Hasan Çelebi, 17th century
- Sake Dean Mahomet, 18th century
- Abdus Salam, 20th century Pakistani physicist, winner of Nobel Prize in 1979
- Fazlur Khan, 20th century Bangladeshi Structural Engineer
- Mahmoud Hessaby, 20th century Iranian physicist
- Ali Javan, 20th century Iranian physicist
- B. J. Habibie, 20th century Indonesian aerospace engineer and president
- Abdul Kalam, Indian aeronautical engineer, nuclear scientist and the 11th President of India
- Mehran Kardar, Iranian theoretical physicist
- Munir Nayfeh Palestinian–American particle physicist
- Abdul Qadeer Khan, Pakistani metallurgist and nuclear scientist
- Riazuddin, Pakistani theoretical physicist
- Samar Mubarakmand, Pakistani nuclear scientist known for his research in gamma spectroscopy and experimental development of the linear accelerator
- Shahid Hussain Bokhari, Pakistani researcher in the field of parallel and distributed computing
- Sultan Bashiruddin Mahmood, Pakistani nuclear engineer and nuclear physicist
- Ali Musharafa, Egyptian nuclear physicist

- Sameera Moussa, Egyptian nuclear physicist
- Munir Ahmed Khan, Pakistani nuclear scientist
- Kerim Kerimov, founder of Soviet space program, a lead architect behind first human spaceflight (Vostok 1), and the lead architect of the first space stations (Salyut and Mir)^{[41][42]}
- Farouk El-Baz, NASA scientist involved in the first Moon landings with the Apollo program^[43]
- Cumrun Vafa, Iranian theoretical physicist and string theorist
- Jamal Nazrul Islam, Bangladeshi mathematical physicist and cosmologist

10. POLITICAL SCIENTISTS

- Shah Waliullah Dehlawi
- Taqiuddin al-Nabhani
- Syed Qutb
- Mohammad Baqir al-Sadr
- Abul Ala Maududi
- Hasan al-Turabi
- Hassan al-Banna
- Mohamed Hassanein Heikal
- M. A. Muqtedar Khan
- Rashid al-Ghannushi
- Ṣalāḥ ad-Dīn Yūsuf ibn Ayyūb
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- Allama Muhammad Iqbal

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2. ^ Saoud 2004.
3. ^ Haque 2004, p. 361.
4. ^ Deuraseh & Abu Talib 2005.
5. ^ Haque 2004, p. 362.
6. ^ Haque 2004, p. 363.
7. ^ Jump up to:^{a b c} Martin-Araguz et al. 2002.
8. ^ Khaleefa 1999.
9. ^ Iqbal 1934.
10. ^ Safavi-Abbasi, Brasiliense & Workman 2007.
11. ^ Nasr & Leaman 1996.
12. ^ Russell 1994.
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16. ^ Warren 2005.
17. ^ Zahoor 1997.
18. ^ Valley 2006.
19. ^ *"All Nobel Laureates in Chemistry". The Nobel Prize.*
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26. ^ Ahmed 1999.
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